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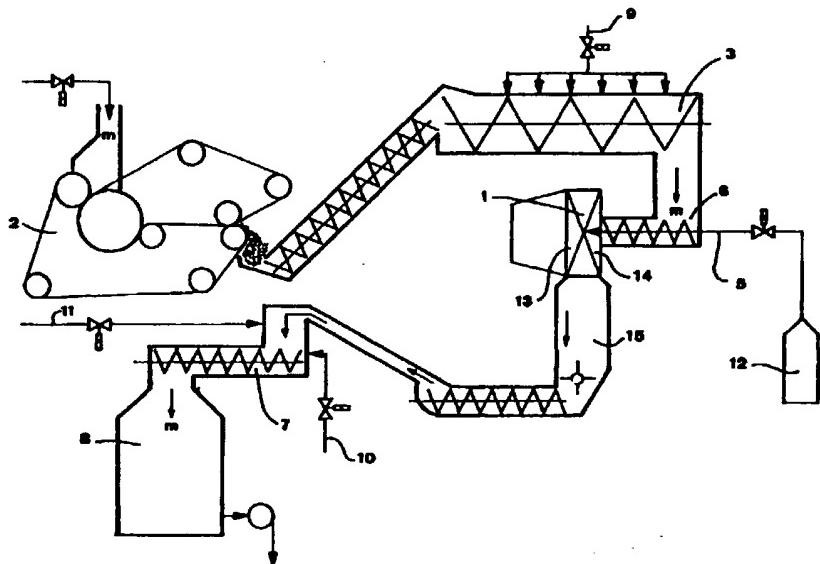
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(54) Title: A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BLEACHING SECONDARY FIBRES



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a method pertaining to the bleaching of secondary fibres. Bleaching of secondary fibres includes a refining stage in which the pulp is worked mechanically in a pulp processing apparatus (1), and a bleaching stage which is carried out in a bleaching tower (8). In the mechanical processing stage, which may be carried out in a disc disperser, oxygen (12) is delivered to the pulp (1) through an oxygen delivery line (5), directly into the centre of the apparatus, so as to disperse the oxygen uniformly and finely throughout the pulp (m). This energy supply enables the consumption of peroxide to be maintained at a very low level, or enables a very high brightness to be achieved.

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A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BLEACHING SECONDARY FIBRES

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWN PRIOR ART

The present invention relates to a method of bleaching secondary fibres in
10 accordance with the preamble of Claim 1, and also to apparatus in accordance with the preamble of Claim 7.

It is known when bleaching secondary fibres to allow the pulp to pass through a disperser in order to disperse any ink particles or like particles
15 that may remain. After having passed through the dispersion stage, the pulp is transported to a bleaching stage, in which the bleaching chemicals peroxide, alkali and silicate are added. This known process consumes a large amount of the relatively expensive peroxide. It is also known to bleach secondary fibres by supplying oxygen to the system.

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The known bleaching processes in which oxygen is used are relatively complicated. The oxygen treatment process is effected in a separate bleaching stage, in a pressurized reactor with a reactor residence time as long as at least ten minutes. The oxygen treatment process is also effected under alkaline conditions and at high pressure. One kilogram of peroxide is about ten times the price of oxygen. It is therefore desirable to keep the consumption of peroxide down to the lowest possible level and to replace peroxide with, for instance, oxygen to the greatest possible extent.
25 Normally, it is not difficult to achieve desired pulp brightness when bleaching. When problems concerning brightness occur, it may be because the secondary paper contained a large percentage of mechanical pulp, large quantities of printing ink or not readily bleached ink or colours. Consequently, it is not only important to maintain a low peroxide consumption level, but also to increase brightness of the pulp in the bleaching
30 process.
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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a simple method which will enable secondary fibres to be bleached more effectively.

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This object is achieved in accordance with the aforesaid method by virtue of supplying oxygen in accordance with the proposal set forth in the characterizing clause of Claim 1, and in accordance with the aforesaid arrangement having the characteristic features set forth in the 10 characterizing clause of Claim 7.

Thus, the present invention enables the brightness of the bleached pulp to be maintained while making large savings in peroxide consumption; alternatively, the brightness of the pulp can be further enhanced with 15 maintained peroxide consumption. In other words, the present invention enables both oxygen and peroxide to be used in a very simple and a very effective manner when bleaching secondary fibres. This is of the greatest significance, since the combination of peroxide and oxygen when bleaching secondary fibres results in a synergistic effect whereby a further 20 increase in pulp brightness is obtained. Since oxygen is now supplied in an existing process stage for mechanical treatment and mixing of the pulp, no additional, separate reactor is required for supplying the oxygen. Furthermore, the oxygen treatment process need not be carried out at the high pressure that prevails in such a separate reactor, since the 25 mechanical treatment and mixing of the pulp that takes place in the mechanical treatment apparatus is sufficient to distribute the oxygen uniformly and finely throughout the pulp. It will be understood that all this makes the process equipment simpler. The process time can also be kept shorter, since the admixture of oxygen with the pulp in a separate reactor 30 requires a long residence time, whereas the admixture of oxygen in the pulp in the mechanical treatment apparatus is effected relatively quickly as a result of the vigorous, powerful, mechanical treatment and mixing processes that take place.

35 Claims 2-6 and 8-11 define advantageous embodiments of the inventive method and of the inventive apparatus respectively. Claims 3 to 6 define

the conditions in the mechanical pulp treatment apparatus by means of which the good pulp bleaching results are achieved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to an exemplifying embodiment thereof and to Figure 1 showing an schematic illustration of dispersion and bleaching stages.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT EMBODIMENTS

In brief, the recycling process can be applied to convert secondary or recycled paper to useful pulp in the following way. The secondary paper is delivered to a high concentration slusher, or pulper, together with such

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chemicals as NaOH and hydrogen peroxide, for instance. The paper is pulped at a temperature of about 15°C, whereafter the pulp is screened, washed and de-inked in different stages with the aid of mutually different, known methods. After having been subjected to these process stages, the concentration of the pulp is increased to a higher level, for instance to a

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concentration of 20 and 40% in a double-wire press, for example. The pulp is then heated in a steam, or vapour, mixer to a temperature of between 60 and 100°C, and then transported to a disperser. No chemicals are normally added in this stage of the process. After the dispersion process,

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the pulp is transported with the aid of a screw feeder, to which bleaching chemicals, for instance H₂O₂ and auxiliary chemicals, and steam are delivered. The pulp is transported by the screw feeder to the bleaching tower, where it is kept for a given period of time. After being discharged from the bleaching tower, the pulp is neutralized to a suitable pH prior to being transported to a pulp silo and to the paper mill.

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When practicing the inventive method, the pulp m is supplied, in a first process-stage, to a slushing device. Thereafter the pulp is exposed to a de-inking treatment in one or more stages according to known technique. After such a treatment, in which at least a part of the ink particles is removed, the pulp m is transported to a press 2, for instance, in which it has been pressed to a concentration of between 15 and 50%, preferably

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- 20 to 40%, and then particularly to about 30%. Therefrom the pulp m is transported to a steam mixer 3, for instance in the form of a screw conveyor. The pulp m is heated to a high temperature of between 60 and 100°C, preferably between 80 and 95°C, and then particularly to 90°C,
- 5 with the aid of steam delivered to the screw conveyor through the medium of supply lines 9. The thus heated pulp having the aforesaid relatively high dry solids content, i.e. with the high pulp consistency, is then delivered to a disperser 1.
- 10 The disperser 1 is a device which refines, mixes and works the pulp mechanically. The purpose of the device is to disperse throughout the pulp any ink particles that may remain, so that these remaining ink particles will scatter light more effectively and thus make the pulp appear brighter, while also making the ink particles more accessible to the bleaching agent and
- 15 therewith responsive to reaction therewith. In the case of the illustrated embodiment, there is used a disc disperser 1 which includes two mutually opposing discs which rotate in opposite directions relative to one another and which are identified in the drawing by reference numerals 13 and 14. The pulp m is delivered to the centre of the disperser, between its mutually
- 20 rotating discs 13, 14 and is there subjected to vigorous, powerful, mechanical treatment and mixing over a short period of time, such that the pulp will not lose its mechanical strength properties. This treatment process involves mixing the pulp and disintegrating large agglomerations or clumps. It will be obvious to those skilled in this art that other types of
- 25 dispersers may also be used. The disperser may, for instance, have the form of an appropriate grinding, attrition, refining or shredding device.

According to the embodiment of the invention a delivery line 5 is opening out into the centre of the disperser. Through this line 5 gaseous oxygen is

30 delivered from an oxygen source 12 directly into the pulp m present in the centre of the disperser 1. The oxygen is delivered at a pressure of between 0 and 10 bars, preferably about 2-6 bars, and in an amount corresponding from 2 to 20 kilogram per tonne of dry pulp, preferably about 7-10 kilogram per tonne pulp. As will be understood, remaining ink

35 particles in the pulp are finely dispersed as a result of the vigorous, powerful mechanical working of the pulp in the disperser 1, and the

oxygen is also finely distributed uniformly throughout the pulp m. As before mentioned, the pulp m, delivered from the steam mixer 3, is transported into the disperser 1 by means of a screw conveyor 6, for instance. The risk of the oxygen supplied flowing back in a direction reverse to the process
5 direction is very slight, since the pulp m is pressed into the disperser 1. The atmosphere in the disperser 1 is saturated with steam, which enhances the reliability, or security, of the process. As the pulp m leaves the disperser 1 through the outlet device 15, the pulp is conveyed by a screw conveyor 7 to a bleaching tower 8. Steam is delivered to the pulp in
10 10 the screw conveyor 7 via the delivery device 10, whereas bleaching chemicals such as peroxide, alkali and silicate are delivered through the delivery device 11.

There is described in the following an experiment in which it was possible
15 15 to evaluate the effect that oxygen delivered to the disperser 1 had on the brightness of the bleached pulp m. The tests were carried out in accordance with the process described above in which the supply of oxygen and other chemicals were the sole changes in the process. The amount of peroxide delivered to the system was decreased as the brightness
20 20 of the pulp increased after the bleaching process.

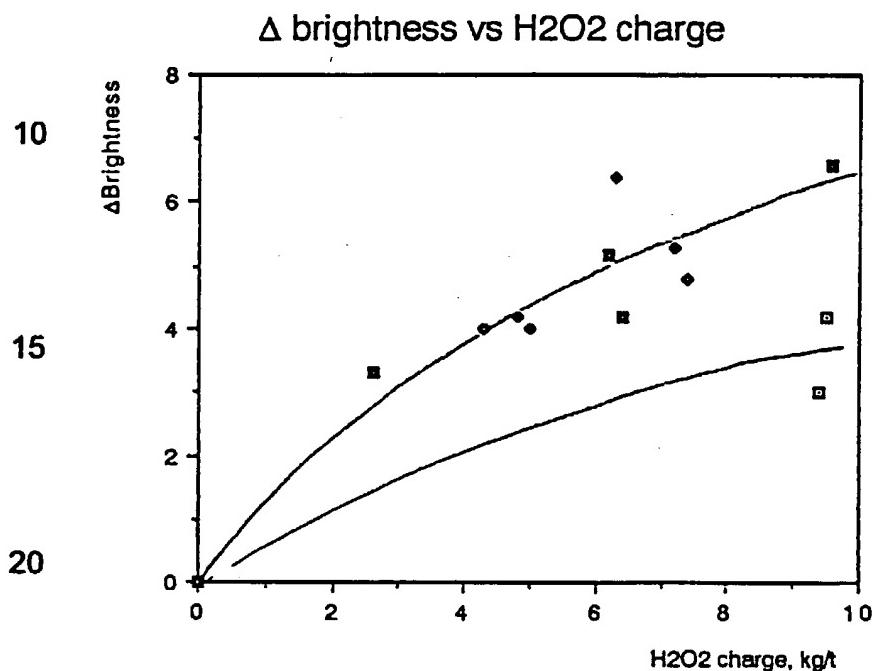
The tests included
25
a) a reference test in which no oxygen was supplied;
b) tests in which oxygen was supplied;
c) tests which included a combined supply of oxygen and sodium hydroxide; and
d) tests which included a combined supply of oxygen, sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide to the disperser.

It was endeavoured to achieve a bleached pulp of desired brightness in all
30 30 of the tests, in this case a brightness of 80-84% ISO. The total amount of sodium hydroxide supplied was not changed in tests c) and d), and the supply of sodium hydroxide was instead decreased to a corresponding extent in the bleaching stage. It will be noted, however, that there is a relationship between the supply of peroxide and the supply of NaOH in the
35 35 bleaching stage. Neither were NaOH and hydrogen peroxide delivered directly into the disperser, but were delivered instead to the steam mixer

- located upstream of the disperser in the process. The process conditions varied radically during the course of the tests, mainly due to changes in the incoming pulp, the brightness and bleachability of which varied greatly. Generally, the variations observed during one calendar day were smaller
- 5 than the variations that occurred from one day to the next. The brightness of the de-inked pulp and the supply of peroxide thereto were kept at a constant level during the first days of the test. After having supplied oxygen to the process, the brightness was found to have increased by three units. Thus, the brightness of the pulp was doubled by the bleaching
- 10 process, i.e. from three units to six units. The supply of peroxide was decreased during the following days of the test, while commencing the oxygen supply at the same time. Data relating to brightness changes when bleaching in the absence of oxygen is available.
- 15 The mean values of the daily mean values are given in Table 1, which shows that the supply of oxygen alone provides the best result, with more than a doubling in the brightness of the pulp with each kilogram of peroxide supplied. A supply of sodium hydroxide or peroxide + sodium hydroxide upstream of the disperser did not improve on the results
- 20 obtained with oxygen. The difference is relatively small, which can thus be taken as an indication that there is no difference at all when oxygen is supplied alone or together with part of the bleaching chemicals. This is somewhat surprising. One explanation may be that no true reaction takes place with the oxygen in the disperser. The delivery of oxygen to the disperser results in an effective mixture of oxygen bubbles in the pulp of high concentration, so that the oxygen becomes uniformly and finely distributed in the pulp. When the pulp then reaches the bleaching chemical mixer in which peroxide is added, the mixture of oxygen and peroxide constitutes the active bleaching components. In order to confirm the
- 25 improvements achieved with oxygen still further, data was chosen in another way; see Table 2. In this case, data was excluded when the brightness of the incoming de-inked pulp was low or high. Thus, data was also calculated when the resultant brightness of the bleached pulp lay above or beneath the range 80-84% ISO. It is also evident from this
- 30 alternative method that the addition of oxygen results in improved peroxide bleaching, and that the amount of peroxide consumed for a given increase
- 35

in brightness is roughly half the amount of peroxide that is consumed when no oxygen is added.

5 The graph, or diagram, illustrated below shows how brightness of the pulp varied with the supply of peroxide in the different tests.



25

- \square Δ Brightness, ref
- \diamond Δ Brightness, O₂
- \blacksquare Δ Brightness, O₂+NaOH
- \bullet Δ Brightness, O₂+NaOH+H₂O₂

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35 As will be seen from the diagram, when bleaching pulp with peroxide, the brightness of the pulp increases when oxygen is added thereto. Whether oxygen is supplied together with alkali or peroxide would seem to make no difference.

Table 1 Bleached brightness 80-84%

	Deinked brightness(%)	H ₂ O ₂ -charge (kg/l)	Bleached brightness(%)	ΔBrightness	ΔBrightness/ kg H ₂ O ₂
Ref	78.3	9.4	81.9	3.6	0.38
O ₂	77.9	5.8	82.8	5.0	0.86
O ₂ +NaOH	77.7	6.2	82.5	4.8	0.77
O ₂ +NaOH +H ₂ O ₂	77.9	5.8	82.3	4.4	0.76

Table 2

Lowest & highest values of incoming brightness excluded.

	Deinked brightness(%)	H ₂ O ₂ -charge (kg/l)	Bleached brightness(%)	ΔBrightness	ΔBrightness/ kg H ₂ O ₂
Ref	78.3	9.4	81.9	3.6	0.38
O ₂	78.1	7.0	83.5	5.4	0.77
O ₂ +NaOH	77.7	6.3	82.4	4.7	0.75
O ₂ +NaOH+H ₂ O ₂	77.9	5.8	82.3	4.4	0.76

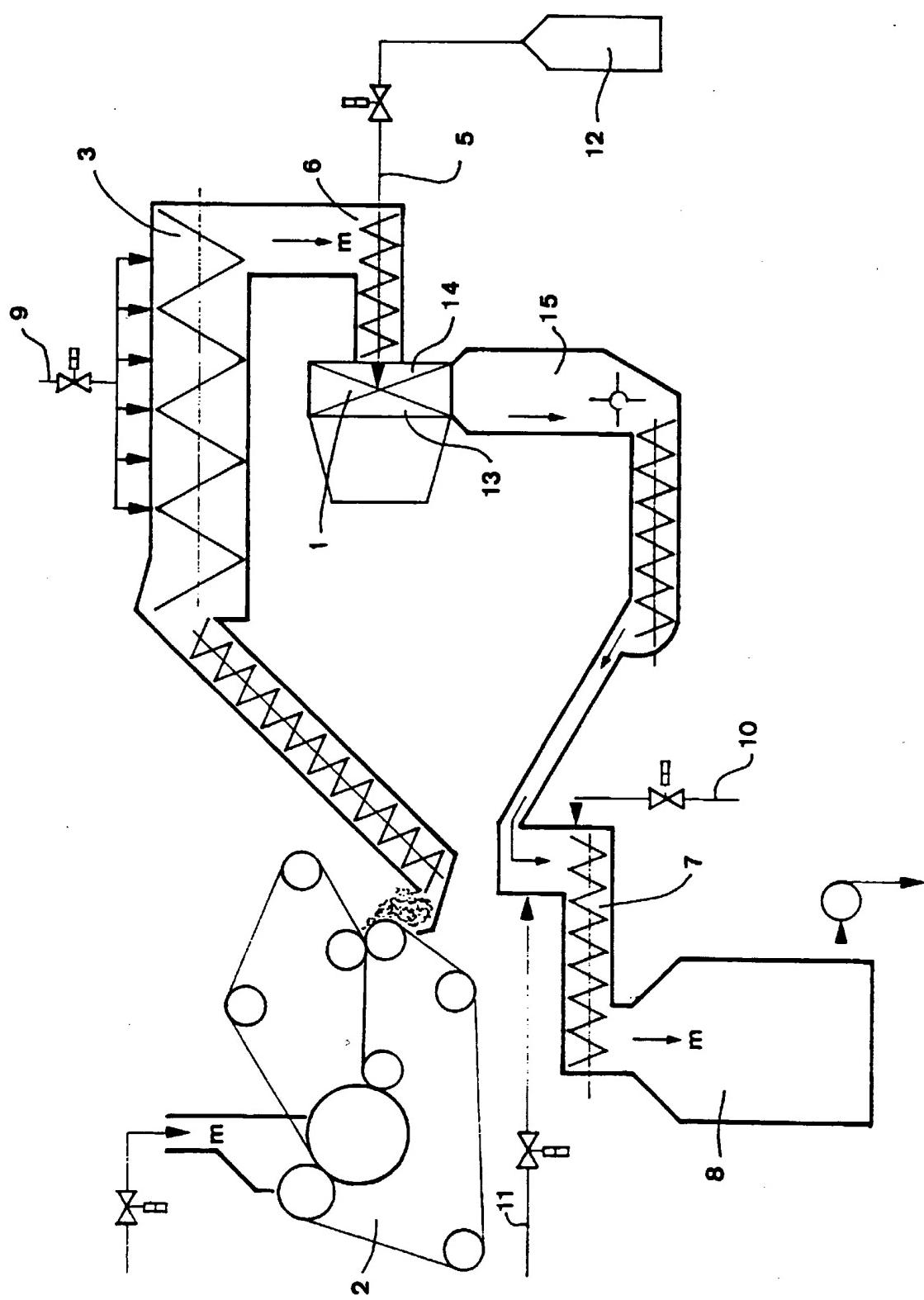
Claims

1. A method relating to the bleaching of secondary fibres, in which secondary fibre pulp is treated mechanically in a pulp processing apparatus, and wherein ink particles present in the pulp are dispersed throughout the pulp, **characterized by** delivering oxygen to the mechanical pulp processing apparatus in a manner to distribute the oxygen within the pulp.
5
2. A method according to Claim 1, **characterized by** transferring the pulp to a bleaching stage subsequent to the mechanical pulp processing stage.
10
3. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized in** that the pulp processed in the mechanical processing apparatus has a consistency of about 8-50%, preferably 20-40%, and particularly about 30%.
15
4. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized in** that the pulp processed in the mechanical processing apparatus has a temperature of about 60-100°C, preferably 80-95°C, and particularly about 90°C.
20
5. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized by** supplying oxygen to the mechanical processing apparatus in an amount corresponding to 2-20 kg/tonne dry pulp, preferably about 7-10 kg/tonne dry pulp.
25
6. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized by** delivering the oxygen at a pressure of 0 to 10 bars above atmospheric pressure, or ambient pressure, preferably about 2 to 6 bars above atmospheric pressure or ambient pressure. (Remember the Boliden K33 process where the Australians were able to infringe the patent by working at overpressures other than in relation to atmospheric pressure.)
30
7. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized by** including mixing and/or refining of the pulp in the mechanical pulp processing operation.
35
8. An arrangement for processing secondary fibre pulp (m), comprising a pulp processing apparatus (1) in which the pulp is processed mechanically, a pulp inlet means (6) through which pulp enters the pulp

processing apparatus (1), and a pulp outlet means (15) through which the processed pulp (m) is discharged from the processing apparatus (1), characterized in that the arrangement includes an oxygen source (12), and means (5) for delivering oxygen to the pulp processing apparatus (1).

- 5 9. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterized in that said oxygen delivery means is a pipe (5) whose one end is connected to the oxygen source (12) and whose other end discharges into the centre of the pulp processing apparatus (1).
- 10 10. An arrangement according to any one of Claims 8 and 9, characterized in that the secondary fibre pulp inlet means (6) for feeding said pulp into the processing apparatus (1) is a screw conveyor.
- 11 11. An arrangement according to any one of Claims 8 to 10, characterized in that the pulp processing apparatus (1) is constructed to work, mix and/or refine the pulp mechanically.
- 15 12. An arrangement according to any one of Claims 8 to 11, characterized in that the pulp processing apparatus (1) is a disperser.
13. An arrangement according to Claim 12, characterized in that the disperser (1) is a disc disperser having two mutually opposing discs (13, 14) which rotate in opposite directions to one another; and in that the
- 20 20. oxygen delivery pipe (5) discharges between said discs.

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**SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 95/01146

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: D21C 5/02, D21C 9/147

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: D21C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4909900 A (WOLFGANG MATZKE ET AL), 20 March 1990 (20.03.90), page 2, line 32 - line 42; page 3, line 17 - line 23; page 4, line 26 - line 30, page 4, line 56 - page 5, line 28, figure 1,2 --	1-13
A	US 5234544 A (RONALD C. NADDEO), 10 August 1993 (10.08.93), column 3, line 30 - line 65; column 5, line 41 - line 51 --	1-13
A	EP 0557651 A1 (SCOTT PAPER COMPANY), 1 Sept 1993 (01.09.93), page 3, line 52 - page 4, line 12, figure 1 --	1-7,10,12-13
X	figure 1 --	8-9,11

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 February 1996

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

05/01/96

International application No.

PCT/SE 95/01146

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